tion against the Court of Turin. It is rumored that Sweden and Denmark are to fellow the example of Spain and to job the Western lesgue, sad that the Western Powers have guaranteed the territory of both kingdoms, and promised their support to Sweden should it succeed in reconquering Fighad. From the best sources I could consult, I must deny the correctness of these statements, which are circulated by the friends of Lad Palmerston for the delusion of the public; neither Sweden nor Denmark is anxious or prepared to make war against Kussia.

A testimonial to Miss Nightingale is in course of subscription in the form of funds sufficient for establishing a hospital at London to be conducted upon her plan by voluntary narses.

THE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS'S REPORT.

ON BOARD DEXE OF WELLINGTON, BELORE SWEADORS, Aug. 12, 1835. My former reports will bave informed My former reports will have informed their lordships that during the past year, and in the course of the last five months, the enemy has been actively capleyed in strengthening the defenses of the place and in completing the set defenses, by creating batteries on every advantageous position and communicate over practicable approach to the nurbor of this introduction as location.

the intricate navigation.

It has, therefore, formed no part of my plan to attempt a general attack by the ships on the defenses, and the operations contemplated by the rear-admiral and myself were limited to such destruction of the fortress and arsenal as could be accomplished by means

fortres and arsenal as could be accomplished by means of morears.

In the course of the night of the 7th, Rear-Admiral Penand had commenced the establishment of his hatter, with sand bags on the rocks within Oterhall, but the active arrangements could not be completed before the norting of his 9th inst.

During the whole of the previous day the royal standard of Russia was flying upon the citadel of Gastavsvárn, but was not afterward observed.

The successes of our own operations being dependent entirely on the state of the weather and the rapidity with which shells could be thrown, no time was lost in trying the ranges of the mortans, which proved to be accurate, and general firing commenced soon after 7 o'clock. The gan-boats having been previously armed with additional guns of a heavy caliber, removed temperatily from shies of the line; and the Stork and Snapper gun-boats being armed with Lancaster suns, I availed myself of the experience of Capt. Hullett to direct the fire of the two latter vessels to the greatest advantage, and his attention was specify directed to a three-decked ship of the line moored to block the passage between Gustavesvárn and Bakholmen.

Commander Preedy of the ship bearing my flag was

Commander Preedy of the ship bearing my flag was Commander Precey of the ship oceaning my mag was directed to take the Sterling and four other gun boats under his orders, to maneuver them, and a tack the batteries in f out of the mortar vessels to ward the west extremity of the line. The remainder were distrib-uted in a similar manner to stations assigned them, with orders to engage the batteries, and protect the mortar-vessels under the general direction of Capt. Rampsay, assisted by Capts. Glasse, Vansittart, and

On the evening of the 8th inst. Capt. Key, in H.M.S. Amphien, was ordered to cooperate with the Cornwallis and Hastings, and to take any proper opeortunity to engage the enemy at the east end of the Island of Sandham. Capt. Yelverton of H.S.M. Arrogant was dispatched to the westward, with he Cossack and Cruiser under his orders, and was directed to occupy Cruiser under his orders, and was directed to occupy the attention of troops which were observed to be posted on the Island of Drumsco, and to watch the movements of small vessels which had been noticed occasionally in creeks in that direction.

Early in the day I observed that the detached squadrors from both directions had opened fire upon the enemy, and that the action was general upon all resints.

oints.

A rapid fire of shot and shell was kept up from the A rapid fire of shot and shell was kept up from the fortress for the first few hours upon the gun boats, and the range of the heavy batteries extended completely beyond the mortar-vessels, but the continued motion of the gun boats, and the able manner in which they were conducted by the officers who commanded them, canabled them to return the fire with great spirit, and almost impurity, throughout the day.

About 10 o'clock in the forenoon fices began to be first observed in the different buildings, and a neavy explosion occurred about noon on the Island of Gustavesaru, inflicting much damage upon the defenses of the enemy, and tending greatly to slacken the fire of the enemy, and tending greatly to slacken the fire of the enemy's guns in that direction.

The advantage of the rapidity of the fire from the mortars that had been directed was apparent in the continued fresh conflagrations which spread extensively on the Island Vargon.

The intricate rature of the reefs on which the gun boats had occasionally grounded compelled me also to

The intricate rature of the reefs on which the gunboats had occasionally grounded compelled me also to recall them before susset, and the fire of the enemy was slack at the beats of the fleet, and then ordered to be assembled with rocket before dark, and under the direction of Capt. Caldwell, in command of the ship bearing my flar. They maintained a continual fire for upward of three hours, which was attended with considerable encess, causing fresh fires and adding much to the general confagration.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th inst, the position of several of the mortar-vessels had been advanced within easier ranges, and the gunboats were again directed to engage.

The three-decked ship which had been moored by the exemy to block and defend the channel between Gustafevard and Holmen had been withdrawn to a more secure position, but the fire from the batteries was increased, and the engagement was renewed with activity on both aides; fires centiaued to burn without

more secure position, but the first from the outcome was incressed, and the engagement was renewed with activity on both sides; fires continued to burn without interruption within the fortress, and about noon a column of smoke heavier and darker than any which column of smoke heavier and darker than any which had yet been observed, and succeeded by bright flarers, gave signs that the shells had reached combustible materials in the direction of the arsenal, in the exect situation which was at first concealed from our view, but the flames continuing to spread it was soon evident iffat they extended beyond the island of Vargon, and that many buildings in the island of Sparto were algary in progress of destruction.

By the judicious management of the officers of artiflery steady fire was kept up during the whole of the following right. The rocket-boats in the evening

following night. The rocket-boats in the evening were again assembled, when the gun-boats were resalted and proceeding successively in separate divisions; the first under the direction of Capt. Seymour, of the Pembroke, made excellent practice at the distance of 2,000 yards from the fortress; the second, under the direction of Capt. Caldwell, at a later period of the night succeeded also in adding to the fires already burning, but the glare of the flames exposing the boats to the view of the anemy, they maintained their excepted under a smart fire of bursting shells with steady boats to the view of the enemy, they maintained their ground under a smart fire of bursting shells with steady

considering the extent of injury which had now Considering the extent of injury which had now been inflicted upon the enemy, and reflecting that few buildings of importance remained to be destroyed in the Island of Vargou, and that those still standing upon Swarto were at the extreme extent of our range, and in positions where no shells had reached them, it was our opinion that no proportionate advantage was to be gained by continuing the fire during another day.

I accordingly dispatched Captain Seymour, of H.

M. S. Pembroke, to communicate with Rear-Admiral Penaud, and, with the cordinate and ready concord I have invariably experienced from that officer, arrangehave invariably experienced from that officer, arrangements were immediately concerted and orders given to cease firing after daylight. Little fire, except from the rocket boats, had been returned by the examp during the night, and it ceased almost entirely on their side before daylight, although the sea defeases in general were but little injured. Some of the most severe casualties are those which unfortunately occurred from explosions of the rockets in the boats of the Hastings and Vulture. The general consulties are fewer than could possibly have.

explosions of the rockets in the boats of the Hastings and Vulture. The general cosulties are fewer than could possibly have been expected.

I may be permitted to acknowledge my deep sense of the valuable cooperation afforded by Admiral Penaud, and to express my admiration of the gullan conduct of those under his orders, and my warmest thanks for the cordial support which I have received.

Late on the morning of the 10th inst. H. M. S. Merlin, under the command of Capt Sallivan, struck upon an unknown rock on ground which he himself had

lin, under the command of Capt Sadavas, scruck upon an unknown rock on ground which he binsesi had repeatedly examined while conducting me along the line of the mortar vessels. No blathe can ever be attached to this officer on the occasion.

Admiral R. S. Dundas concludes by enumerating officers who have particularly distinguished themselves. He speaks in high terms of the conduct of the conduct of the standard of the conduct of the standard of the speaks in high terms of the squadron general regimes of the squadron general regimes of the squadron general standard processes.

selves. He speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and seamen and marines of the squadron generally.

(Signed) R. S. Dundas.

ADMIRAL PENAUD'S ACCOUNT.

been a real bombardment, the serious results of which have far surpassed all my expectations.

In less than three hours after we began firing bombs we perceived how considerable were the ravages they were creating in the furtress. Numerous conflagrations broke out rapidly. On several points at once we saw the flames rise above the dome of the church situated in the northern part of the isle East Swarte. Phis church was, so to speak, the sole monument which seems to have been entirely respected on the islands of Vargo and Swarte by our projections. Four terride explosions were speedily heard—the fire had reached magasines filled with gunpowder and munitions of war. The two last explosions, especially, were formiable; they must have caused the enemy enormous losses both in wen and material. For several minutes we heard in the latter and significant sides the hours and shells which overed. wen and material. For several moutes we he deternations of the bombs and shells which core

the detonations of the bombs and shells which covered the rea with fragments of every description.

The bombsrdment ceased on the morning of the lith, at half past four, it consequently lasted two days and two nights, during which period Sweaborg presented one vast expanse of flames. The fire, which still continues to rage, has nearly devoured the whole place, at d consumed workshops, magazines barracks, various establishments belonging to the Government, and a great quantity of the materials of the arsenal.

The firing of our mortar and howitzers was so true that the enemy, fearful of seeing the three-decker which had been anchored across the part between Sweaborg and the island of Back Hamen, entirely burned withdrew that vessel into the harbor during the night.

e night.
The Russians have sustained a considerable check. The Russians have sustained a considerable calculation and leases more sensible than those they have inflicted on us, only the loss of one single English seaman killed and a few rlightly wounded.

The enemy's forts, nevertheless, replied vigorously to our attack; their fire slackened only at the instant

of the explosions.

The precision of our pieces of long range gave us incontestible superiority over that of the Russians.

I am extisfied with the means of action piaced at my disposal. The bombs and gun-boats rendered immense service; they perfectly come up to all that was expected of these vessels. The siege battery has produced most excellent results; and we may say that our best shots were fired from one of the enemy's islets, on which we had landed.

shots were fired from one of the enemy's islets, on which we had landed.

In this sflair, as on all occasions since our flags have been united, Rear-Admiral Dundas and myself have acted with perfect massimity. The example of the perfect understanding that subsists between the chief has had the best effect on the crews in both squadrous, who, in truth, formed only one crew during the action. Every one had but a single object, that of who should do the utmost possible injury to the enemy, and the success obtained by a ship of either nation, was applicated by the other with the same cries of enthusiasm as if they had been obtained by his own flag.

I am, &c.. PENAUD.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

lowing:
The enemy's fleet, which was anchored at Nargen The enemy's fleet, which was anchored at 'Argen, and is composed in all of 75 vessels, raised anchor at mid-day on the 6th August, and the same day, at 4:45 P. M., left a squadron of three chips and four steamers anchored before Saudham.

By two telegraphic dispatches, dated the 9th inst., at 9 and 11 o'clock, General de Berg announces that the enemy, after having formed a line of bounarding ships from Ronskher to Grokhar, and having con-

ships from Rosekher to Grokhar, and having con-structed during the night a battery in the Longorn Rees, commenced at 7 o'cleck in the morning to dis-charge bombs against the fortiess of Sweaborg. The two vessels anchored before Sandham also opened their fire against the bland and against battery No. 2. We expect further detains.

A supplement extraordinary of the Invalide Presse,

of the 11th August, publishes a dispatch from Swea-berg, dated July 28. It states that about mid-day on berg, dated July 28. It s'ares that about mid-day on the 28th the cannonade of the enemy against S vealorg had become very violent, and red-ubled in activity, discharging from fifteen to twenty shots per minute. Our artillery answers them with success, particularly from the Nicolas battery. At 2:40 the fire of the enemy became more violent, the number of shots being about thirty-six per minute. Two of the enemy's frigates have been brought to bear between Moha and Drumes and keen up a very rapid cannon-Molko and Drumse, and keep up a very rapid cannon-ade against the latter island. The fleet bas already fired five thousand bombs. At 5:55 the canonade of the enemy was concentrated against the fortress, but has slightly diminished since 3 o'clock in the after-noon. Our batteries on the Isle of Sandham fired with so much success upon the vessels which had at-tecked the Isle that they withdrew out of the reach of our fire. At 8:15 the violent bombardment had not

eased.

At nightfall the besiegers commenced to fire, besides At nightfall the besiegers commenced to fire, besides bombs, congreve rockets into Sweaborg. A coording to the nearest calculation, they could not have discharged less than 10,000 bombs between 7 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, and at midmight they were firing congreve rockets at the rate of thirty a minute. At 2:40 A. M. the rapid discharge of rockets against the fortress, the islands and the forts had not discostinued, but the number of bombs was less considerable. The spirit of the troops is perfect. At 7 o'clock on the evening of the 22th July (10th Angust) the fire of the enemy had become much weaker, but at 43 o'clock the bombsardment was kept (10th August) the fire of the enemy had become much weaker, but at \$4\) o'clock the bombardment was kept up with redoubled intensity. At 10\\[\circ{\circ}\circ{\circ}\circ}\circ\$ deleck the enemy krought his bomb-vessels and gun-boats round toward the left, corcentrating his fire against the Wester-Swarthe work, but, thanks to God! he has not succeeded in effecting any injury. All our works and batteries remain intact.

July 29 (Aug. 10) 2:10 P. M.—The fire of the enemy was renewed with double intensity after 9 A. M. Up to noon their fire was directed chiefly against the works on Wester-Swarthe and the Nicholass battery on the island of Rantan, but without success; their can-

the island of Rantan, but without success; their can-nonade was then turned against the fortress. Accord-ing to an approximate calculation, about 3,000 shots were fired yesterday against Sandhamn Island; the firing consisted chiefly in broadsides, or rotting fire. To-day, about 4,800 shells were thrown into West Swar-

the and the Nicholas battery, which, to judge from the explosion, were all of the weight of seven pouds. 7:06 P. M.—The cannenade of the enemy is weaker. 10:17 P. M.—The bombardment to-day has positively done to damage, either to the fortifications or to the batteries or guns. In these two days, the conflagration destroyed some buildings on the island of Stura-Ester-Swartee.

July 30, (August 11,) 9:50 A. M.—Yesterday, about
10 P. M., the enemy recommenced firing rockets, and

10 P. M., the enemy recommenced firing rockets, and opened fire from the mortare of their battery on Laggorn rock, which fired from 100 to 120 shots per hour. The rockets ceased at 11½. During last night about 350 rockets were fired. This morning at 5:30 the fire against the fortress ceased. During the night some rocket basts approached close. During the night some rocket boats approached close to the Nicholas battery, on Ractan Island, but were fixed on with grape and withdrew. 10 P. M.—The bombardment was not temewed during the day. The enemy's fleet remains at anchor in its old position, and

counts the same number of vessels.

July 31, (Aug. 12.) 4 A. M.—At 1 this morning the enemy fired 72 rockets into the fortress, which aid no damage. Some of their gun-boa's are getting up steam. 11:05 A. M.—The bombardment has not been steam. 11:05 A. M.—The bombardment has not been renewed; the enemy appears to be disarming the battery they had established on the Langorn rock. The ships that bombarded Sandhamn on the 28th of July (Aug. 9) continue their repairs. 10 P. M.—The enemy remain at their old anchorage, and do not renew

the attack.

(From a letter.)

A few incidents from private letters are worth notice. The gunboats drew close in to the batteries and kept steaming round in five different circles, delivering their fire as they proceeded. The mortar vessels were outside the gunboats, were wore stem and stern, and continually altered their position to destroy the range of the enemy. The fleet was at anchor outside, beyond the range of the batteries. The men cappioyed had, as is usual, their ears padded with cotton, and few cases of deafness are reported, but all employed experienced severe pain in the chest, and in two days some of the men had not recovered their voices. The mortar boats thing 1,000 tuns of shells!

DIARY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Aug. 9 — A plottous manning, and all hearts beating quick with anticipation of to-day's work.

7:15 A. M.—Admiral has just signaled, asking Engralus if all is ready, which answered: "Nearly; one "boat shifting berth"—so I suppose we shall commence to bombard the place in less than an hour.

7:30 A. M.—Signal made: "Mortar vessels open

"fire with theil."

S.A. M.—Signal made: "Mortar vessels open "fire with theil."

S.A. M.—First shell fired; nine guabosts commenced firing and the action became general along to the eastward as far as the eye could reach, and to the westward as far as a gun could reach. Every rock, and garden, and house seems full of guamation of the magazine blew up with an awful expression and at 11:05 the magazine blew up with an awful expression.

At 10 A. M. we set fire to Fort Vargon, and at 11:05 the magazine blew up with an awful exposion, and for a few minutes the Russian fire slackened. The enemy's fire is very good when once they get the range; to prevent their doing this the gunboats kept moving in circles formed by four or five in each; and as each brings the bow un to bear upon its object it is fired, then, turning as sharply round as pessible, the broadside gun is pointed and fired, and they then proceed to complete their circle, while doing which they have time to reload.

12 requiremently:—A mounter emission took plant.

On the 8th, at 7j in the morning, six English bomb ketches carrying one mortar, five French bomb ketches carrying two mortars, and a siege battery of four mortars of twenty-seven contimetres, which, during the six hours of darkness in the preceding night, had been six hours of darkness in the preceding night, had been placed on the inlet of Abraham at 2,000 metres from the place, opened their fire against Sweaborg.

I am happy to report that this operation has been perfectly successful. It is not a mere cannonade that the squadrons have directed upon Sweaborg; it has the squadrons have directed upon the intervence of his place, while doing which they have time to reload.

It noon (exactly).—A monster explosion took place, which lacted without intermisesion for more than the wominutes; it was like a volcano in a state of cruption, womiting forth lighted shells, roofs of houses and hour three other explosions took place.

2 P. M.—The enemy's first has been very dark since the reload.

ands of Swartee, Vargon, and Gustavevarn, on which the town and its hitherto formidable for trees are built, that it is one continual sheet of red flame and smoke. Our men behave nobly, and if this war has done us no other service, it is a unanimous opinion in the fleet that it has taught us the immense use of steam gun-boats, of which too much cannot be said in praise. Our mortar practice during the day has been beautiful, and all the young off ers in charge of their descree the greatest credit; each of them worked and fired his own mortar himself, and there was scarcely one that did not tell.

Up to the time I close this (8 P. M.) I am not aware of a single casualty happening to our whole flotilia.

Up to the time I close this (e.F. M.) I am not aware of a single casualty happening to our whole flottills.

Aug. 11.—I concluded my last letter about a A. M. on the 9th. At that time not a gun was being fired by the enemy; indeed, the extraordinary slackness of their fire all day was a source of general surprise to us; for instead of having 200 or 300 guns plying on us we had not more than 25 or 30, and of these only one at a time fired every two or three minutes; the fearful explosions of the day and the destruction that was raging around

fired every two or three minutes; the fearful explosions of the day and the destruction that was raging around seem to have paralyzed their defenses.

A little after 8 P. M., on the 9th, the rocket flotills assembled round the Duke of Wellington, and shortly after left to take up their station, under the command of Captain Henry Caldwell. They commerced practice at about 9:30 P.M., when the big quite dark, a most magnificent spectacle presented itself; the Citadel, Admirally-house, storebouses, and other public buildings on Vargon, were alleon fire: a beautiful breeze from the N. E. fanned it into a herce blaze, and the red flames, rising at least 150 feet high, seemed to riot among the clouds of blace amoke and lick them up. At this moment the rockets commenced their fearful such through the air, like mighty meteors, leaving long streams of fire behind them, and toe morrars, which had ceased firing for a while to allow them to cool, began to boom again, and their shells mounting high in the air, winkled like stars, as the revolving shell showed its lighted fuzee occasionally. We could trace it on its mission until it fell and exploded, when a bright flash, followed by smoke and a shower of sparks thrown upward, told the havoe it spread around.

The rockets and mortars continued firing until 2:30

a bright fissh, followed by smoke and a shower of sparks thrown upward, told the havoc it spread around.

The rockets and mortars continued firing until 2:30 A. M. of the 10th.

At 3:30 a signal was made to the gunboats to go into action again, (they had been withdrawn to take in a fresh supply of ammunition.) and soon after 4 the bombardment was general again. The three-decker which was moored across the entrance to the harbor with such an imposing look about her, has been removed during the night, and placed behind the town, over which we can just see her masts. We made her old position to hot for her, and it is reported she has been on fire three times. I hear that two of our mortars were disalted yesterday, not by the enemy, but by large holes some of them big enough to put a hea's egg in) forming in their chambers. Whether this is from the firing, er from defective casting, or the metal, it is difficult to say. They were partially repaired by Mr. Ward, Inspector of Machinery, who poured an allow of zine and tim into the holes, and some were fired seventy rounds before the piece fell out. At 6:13 A. M. another explosion took place on Vargon; our fire continued without intermission, and at 12:30 P.M. we sue ceded in setting fire to a part of the dockyard on Swartee, and at 1:30 to a great number of sheds, reported to contain 100 row gunboats not in use; if so, we are quite certain they are useless row, for not a vestige of them remains. This fire spread itself to the town adjoining, and at one time we could see three long streets in a blaze at once.

At 2:40 P.M. coae French gunboats, wishing to take up a better position, sent a couple of gigs to sound a little to the westward, when the town of Helsingfors opened fire upon them from some batteries close under their beautiful church. It would be an easy task, indeed, for us to burn Helsingfors to the ground, but we have spared it and only attacked their fortresses, from a wish not to destroy grivate property: but when our mercy is treated with such base a ret

a nortar battery and magazine, and covering the lat-ter with sand. This little transaction caused Admiral Pennud to observe that "there was much more honor "in burning Swenborg, but there would be more satis-"faction in destroying Helsingfors."

Our fire continued without slackening until 8 P. M.,

Our fire continued without slackening until 8 P. M., when that from the gun-boats ceased, most of them having expended all their ammunition. That however from the mertars which were not disabled continued during the night. I am sorry to say that three out of our sixteen bave burst during the day, and five others have become neeless from the cause I before mentioned, and the remainder will not bear more than 50 or 60 rounds being fired from them.

The Hastings, Cornwallis and Amphion had a sharp encounter with the batteries along the eastern store on the morning of the 9th; the Cornwallis was struck by 19 shot in her hull, and had eight men wounded, but not severely. On the same morning the Arogant,

19 shot in her hull, and had eight men wounded, but not severely. On the same morning the Arrogant, Cruiser and Cossack observed some troops at work among the trees on the island of Dramsio; they opened fire upon them with shot, shell and rockets, and soon drove them into the interier.

Aug. 11.—Our rocket-beats went in again last night, and fired for about three hours; the enemy sent after lazy shot and shell at them, which just showed they were nive, but did no damage. A boat belonging to the Vulture had two men severely, and several others very slightly, burned by one of their own rockets.

Aug. 12.—The bombardment ceased this morning at

Aug 12.—The bombardment ceased this morning at 4 A. M., at which time the whole place seemed to be on fire. A few rocket-boats were sent in last night to draw away attention from the French mortar battery, from which two guns and the remains of their mortars. from our ownien had burs | were being removed. The firing from this battery was superb, but I think that from our own mortar vessels was better, principally because our fuzees seemed to be of superior manufacture. As for the gun-boats, they have established a firm foundation for a new on the firm foundation for a new era in warfare; their per-formances, and the ease with which they were made, were the admiration of all who saw them; and

made, were the admiration of all who saw them; and if the war continues until next year, I hope to see at least 100 of them in the Baltic.

With this almost entire destruction of Sweaborg I expect we must be satisfied, and not look for any other great operation in the Baltic this year. But there still remains a great deal that may be done; indeed, a great deal more might have been done at Sweaborg but for the failure of our mortars; the blow, however, which we have so successfully given, and which, I believe, was more successfully and than was ever anticipated, will be we have so successfully given, and which, I believe, was more successful than was ever anticipated, will be severely felt by Ru-sia. It shakes her contidence in her stone walls, and makes her tremble for every town along her coasts, when she sees that a few small boats, some of the actually old dockyard lighters, after having a gun or a mortar put into them, are able to destroy stores, public buildings, and property worth millions, and defended by between 500 and 600 guns, without the slightest accident or casualty, for I have just learned that neither French or English have lost a single man. single man.

Aug 12 -The owner of the vacht Wee Pet. Mr. Aug 12—The owner of the yacht.

Hughes, was very tearly paying a severe penalty for endeavoring to satisfy his curiosity. Just before dusk he stood in toward the fortress, and got within range of the guts, when a perfect shower of shell and hot shot was thrown at him, dropping over him astern, indeed, in every direction, but fortunately not touching

At 6 A. M. on the 13th all the fleet got under weigh rom what remains of Sweaborg, and anchored Revel Roads again at noon.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST RIGA.

A letter from Riga, dated August 12, in The Ham-burg News, says that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th two English steamers, a two-decker and a frigate, came to the entrance of the port of Riga and opened fire against the side batteries and the gun-boats tear them. They continued firing until half past 7 of-clock. At 9 o clock they sailed along who goat of Livons, and gave chase to a merchant ship. At 5 o'clock they returned and resumed firing until 7 o'clock, they returned and resumed firing until 7 o'clock,

BATTLE OF TRAKTIR BRIDGE ON THE

CHERNAYA.

The accounts are yet imperfect. The following are the dispatches received: Prince Gorchakoff telegraphs:

"Evening, Aug. 16 .- Part of our troops crossed the Chernaya and attacked the hights of Tediouohene. Having encountered very considerable forces we, after an obstitute fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the coemy for four hours. As they gid not move forward we retu to our former position. The loss is heavy on

Gen. Simpson telegraphs as follows:

"Aug. 17.—Prince Gorchakoff commanded in person, Gen, Read is killed. Our allies have 600 prisoners. The Russian loss is greater than at first thought. Our batteries kept up a stondy fire."

Gen. Pellesier telegraphs.

Aug. 11, P. M. In his attack yesterday the enemy three forward five divisions, as sported by a good eavalry and in hatteries of field artillery, with the determination of possessing himself of the highes of Technochies. After having reason the river at according to the plants they had see unuts and simplifies of suppose tooks sake plants, because and scaling lackbors, all of which they left in their retreat. As on all occasions

our artillery fought most valiantly and successfully.

An English battery on the rising ground occupied by
the Piedmontese lent us powerful aid. The Russians
icft on the field 2,500 dead, and 38 Russian officers and 1,620 Russian wounded are now in our ambal-ances. Three Russian Generals are killed, and we have more than 400 prisoners. Our loss amounts is killed and 810 wounded.

Pelissier again telegraphs on Aug. 18:

Prince Gorchakoff has asked for an armistice to bury the dead. Lieut Gen Read is killed.

Aug. 19, 1 P. M.—It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians, from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. to day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest return we could make give these results: Russians buried by the French, 2,129; by the Russians, 1,200. Total, 3,329.

(Signed)

PELISSIER. The Moniteur adds these words:

"The Moniteur adds these words:
"The stillery has again opened fire against Sevastopol. An error in a dispatch led to the belief that another bombardment had commenced, but that was not the case. The fire referred to was from our guns which have powerfully contributed to facilitate our works of approach against the Malakoff."

The Moniteur commenting on Pelissier's dispatch, which gives the number of Russians killed at 3,329,

"The losses of the Russians on the 16th of August was therefore much more considerable than first dispatches led us to suppose. They assume a proportion merely exceeded in regular battles, yet we should not be surpresed if the Russians should simply call the affair of the 16th a reconnoisance. The number of troops engaged, the materials brought into the field by the Russians, their efforts to take again a position which Gen. Liprandi had occupied during the whole Winter, prove the importance they attached to being victorious."

A private letter from the French camp. (quoted by A private letter from the French camp, (quoted by

The London Times Paris correspondence) referring to the disproportionate loss of the Russians as compared with the Ailies at the Chernays, says the Russians had to pass through a deep ravine to approach the allied lines, and while approaching they were absoallied lines, and while approaching they were absolutely moved down by rape and anuskerry, while the Russians from their position could do little more than fire in the air. It was consequently in the advance and retreat they suffered most. The same letter says the Russians both in the field and fortress are destitute of provisions, and adds, "If we do not take Sevas-"topol by our cannon we shall soon do so by famine."

A Russian deserter says that when volunteers were called for to attack the Chernava lines about 300 in each regiment volunteered, making the volunteer attacking force 10,000; but of course supported by the whole army.

ATTACK ON BERDJANSK. Capt. Osborne, under date 25th July, reports that he had succeeded, by means of submarine explosions, in desiroying the four Russian steamers sunk in Berdiansk Bay, and in consequence of the citizens having fired on the British boats he had set fire to the western

suburb of the town, and had also burned ten granaries and flour-mills. Capt. Osborne is promoted for this

service.
The British guz-boat Jasper went ashere and was taken by the Russians, who found on board a com-plete cone of French and English signals, of which they have since attempted to make use.

SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

Gen. Simpson's latest dispatch by mail is dated Aug.
11, and states briefly in a dozen lines that the army was unceasingly employed in strengthening the advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that scarce any further advance can be made; that Major McGowan of the 93 is taken prisoner; and that the health of the army is on the whole good, although cholera still continues to take several victims a day.

Gorchekoff's latest dispatch ways equally briefly:

Gorchaloff's latest dispatch says, equally briefly:
"Aug. 21—The fire of the Allies has sensibly di"minished; it causes us but it tle damage." His previous dispatch of the 17th mentioned the renewal of a
steady fire by the besiegers.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS TO AUGUST 3.

A supplement of the Incalide Russe publishes the journal receives from Prince Gorchakoff of the operations in the Crimea from the 26th July is 3d August.

The report states that during that space of time the cannonade and bombardment of the fortress, which fell off at times, took at intervals an extraoribary dependent of the cannonade and bombardment of the fortress, which fell off at times, took at intervals an extraoribary dependence against certain parts of our line of fell of at times, took at intervals an extraordary de-gree of quickness sgainst certain parts of our line of defense—for example: on the 27th July, in 24 hours, the enemy having concentrated his fire upon No 4 battery, discharged about 1,300 projectiles. The fire of the carbineers was incessant on both sides. Within Sevastopol, beside the repair of our damages, we continued the works which have been commenced, and which consist of increasing the thickness of the

we continued the works which have been commenced, and which consist of increasing the thickness of the coverings, in reënforcing the covering of the powder magazines, and the construction of new batteries. Our artillery fired with great success, shackling, and often even entirely stopping the works of the besiegers, and silencing their ordnance. Four days of rain, which has succeeded a long drought, has refreshed the atmosphere.

The following are the details of the siege:

July 14 (27)—Toward midday we effected an explosion in one of the mine passages of the eveny. Che besiegers placed in the second trench 13 gabious, in a half circle, opposite the right face of the Schwartz redoubt; they labored also to raise a hight in front of basically the statement of the schwartz redoubt; they have constructed with large capacitated.

doubt; they labored also to raise a hight in front of bas-tion No. 4, and they constructed, with large gabions filed with stones, a lodgment toward the Mamelon, in front of the left face of the Koraileff bastion, and about 300 paces from the Malakoff Tower.

July 15 (27).—At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the French batteries opened a sharp fire against bastion No. 4. On our own side we answered with the same activity. The camonade was prolonged until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and in that space of time it is calculated that not less than 1,300 projec-tics had been fired against the bastion. Considering the violence of the fire, our loss was very moderate. Against other points of the line of defense, the enemy endeavored to continue the construction of the lodg-ment commenced of old by him in front of the Schwartz redoubt, but the fire of our artillery compelled him to abandon this work. In front of the Korniteff battery the enen y prolonged his approaches five sugeness, and considerably increased the hight and the thickness of

considerably increased the hight and the thickness of the covering of his other trenches.

July 16 (28).—During this day a well sustained fire from the enemy's batteries was at first directed against bastion No. 3, and toward six in the evening the besiegers opened a violent cannonade upon bastion No. 6. At this point our batteries answered with so much success that at the end of an bour they reduced the enemy to silence. On this day the enemy finished the hight in front of bastion No. 4, and organized upon its covering a number of loop holes and embrasure, by means of bags of earth. These works were, however, much interfered with by the fire of our ar illery. From the Malakoff Tower we remarked that they continued to supply with artillery the redoubts near the bays of Kamiesh and Strelets.

July 17 (29).—At five o'clock in the afternoon the

to supply with artillery the redoubts near the baye of Kamiesh and Strelets.

July 17 (29).—At five o'clock in the afternoon the besiegers set fire to two mine-furnaces against the angle of Basison No. 4, but without success. To vard 7 o'clock in the evening an Esglish steamer comisg from Euparoria passed within range of the gaus of the batteries on the Sevastopol shores, the well-directed fire of which compelled her to put out to sea.

July 18 (30).—About midday our artillery opened fire directed against the semicircular transh of the

a fire directed against the semicircular trench of the enemy in front of the Schwartz redoubt, and in two hours this trench was entirely demolished. In the course of the day the besiegers tried several times to resume the works, but the shot from our batteries made

resume the works, but the shot from our batteres made all their attempts vain and useless.

JULY 19 (31).—The besiegers' works, in front of the Schwartz redoubt, and of bastion No. 5, were twice stopped by the fire from our batteries, and, in general, the fire on our side did not allow the enemy

to fini h his new approaches.

JULY 20 (Aug. 1. |-At 11 o'clock at night we inter-JELY 20 (Aug. 1. -At 11 o'clock at night we inter rupted their works by an explosion at the extremity of the gallery of our countermine, and, in consequence, the enemy could not push forward his new approaches. One of his lodgments on the declivity opposite to the Kornikeff bastion was destroyed by the Cossacks of our secret port.

THE PROSPECT AT SEVASTOPOL.

The correspondent of The London Times writes a follows from before Sevastopol under date of Aug. 10:

follows from before Sevastopol under date of Aug. 10:

"The Generals in Chief keep their information and intentions to themselves. If we get the Malakoff, little doubt is entertained that the south side will speedily be ours; whether we shall be able to remain in it under the fire from the forts on the north is another question. The Kussians driven out, however, and the fleet destroyed, we shall be at liberty to busy ourselves with the northern forts, or to move inland, as may be decided upon As for the town, which we have treated with so much forbearance, it is not to be supposed that it will be left to us in its present next and arrivesable condition. If Russia be fairliful to her military walitions, we shall obtain but a heap of ruins and ashes. No any quarters will there he in Nevastopol for the allied armics, which have been so long alternately crippled with cold, have been so long alternately crippled with cold, plunged to the knees in mud, or sechool in sickly Cri-mean vapors. A time to row was, now some co-months bygons, when hevastopal might have been our on cacles to me and in better condition a time when fuscion prisoners expressed their surprise at not being cent into expet there, since they made sure the place had failed into our hands after the battle of the Alma, It is Loodless to recour to pass blunders and contactons or we sulpht also talk of the time when the Malakoff was but a round tower, instead of the strong fastifica.

tion, now the chief obstacle to the capture of the place to which it is the key. However, if grievous errors as ve-been fallen into, let us hope that they will in future be avoided, and that the next attack will be very dif-ferently conducted, and have a widely different result from the last."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Many British officers are leaving the camp on sick leave. The general orders of August 3d to 8th give leave to no fewer than 70. Complaints are made that officers are not sent from England to take the places of the absent. The French go into the other extreme

and grant no have.

The present effective force of the British in the Crimes, exclusive of sick and of reenforcements on the way, is about 28,000 men. The hospitals are now in

way, is about 28,000 men. The hospitals are now in quite a satisfactory condition.

The Duke of Newcastle is still in camp.
Captain Layard, brother of Mr. Layard, M. P., has died of dysentery on board ship at Balaklava.

An English "navvy" writes to the papers that two short flat headed piles driven into the ground under each sleeper, would prevent the sinking of the rails, and thus make the railway serviceable throughout the winter.

The London Times continues to reiterate the neces sity of pressing on the assault upon Sevastopol before winter causes the besiegers to abandon their advanced

A proposal is on foot to raise a large sum by subscription in England, and to present it to Miss Nightingale on her return, to enable her to establish a hospital in London, where ladies may act as volunteer nurses as they have done in the East. A letter from Mrs. Sydney Herbert to the papers says that the establishment of such an institution is the darling wish of Miss Nightingale's life.

Twins were born to a French cantiniere in the trend es before the Malakoff The lady accompanied her battalion to the trenches and probably forgot the little incidents about to occur.

A Winter camp is to be established at the Sweet Waters near Constantinople.

The French reserved camp at Mas'ak will soon be augmented to 50,000 men; to be divided between

The French reserved camp at Mas'ak will soon be augmented to 50,000 men; to be divided between Mas'ak and Sweet Waters, and sixteen squadrons of cavalry will encamp at Daoud-pashs.

A Turco-European Commission has been formed to reorganise the Medical Department.

The Turkish Government has authorized the construction of a railway from Constantinople to Beigrade. It will soon be offered to tenders.

Omer Pasha has been decorated with the British order of the Bath.

order of the Bath.
On the 5th August 800 Russian prisoners were exchanged at Odessa. Eight English officers are still

prisoners there.

Locusts have done much damage to the crops in

Southern Ru-sia.

The Presse d'Orient learns that Gen. Simpson will soon be replaced by Gen. Henry Bentinek.

The Bey of Tunis has offered to act against the in-

The Bey of Tunis has effered to act against the insurgents in Pripoli.

The outrages committed recently by the Bashi-Bazouks were much exaggerated.

According to letters received at Constantinople, the Russians in Asia had crossed the Soghanili-Dagh and occupied the valley of Chiofchai. Hafit Pasna was at Bailbuth, in want of provisions.

The military gazette of Vicnna states that the amperor Al-xa der, accompanied by his brothers Nicholas and Michael, will toward the end of this month proceed to Sevasiopol, as he verbaily promised his late father to do, to thank the garrison for their brave defense.

FROM ASIA.

Statements regarding Omer Pasha's movements are still contradictory. A dispatch says he has returned to the camp for the purpose of taking part of the Turkish treeps to Asia Omer's troops will be replaced in the Crin ca by the Turkish Contingent, under General

Vivian.

Accounts from Kars are indefinite and contradictory. They seem to indicate no change in the state of affairs. The Russians blockade the place. Turkish reenforcements were arriving at Erzeroum.

> STILL LATER. By Telegraph from London to Liverpool. THE CRIMEA. LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1855.

that it has caused but little camage to the fortifica FRENCH REPNEORCEMENTS. There is to be a draft of 4,500 men for the Crimea from the camp at B ulogne. The first detachment marched on Taesday, and two others followed on

of troops at Marseilles is on a very large scale. THE SARDINIANS AT THE BATTLE OF THE CHER-

NAYA.

The Minister of Finance has, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, congratulated the Government of his Sarcinian Mejesty on the signal proof of valor given by the Piedmontese expeditionary corps at the battle of the Chernaya. Their loss in that affair is estimated at about 600 men.

THE ITALIAN LEGION. A sufficient number of officers has been found for the Anglo-Italian Legion, but no soldiers have presented themselves.

TURKISH REENFORCEMENTS Advices from Varna state that sixteen Turkish battslions are marching to that place from Rustchuk and Silistria to embark, as is supposed, for the seat of war

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Advices from Yenikale, dated Aug. 3, state that the overed way connecting the line of defenses with the ea was nearly terminated. Two companies of French Intactry were four leavegs west of the town protecting the reapers. Three English gunboats were stationed along the Arabat, at a distance of 1,200 yards from each other, for the purpose of opposing the movements of the enemy if necessary.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN SHIPPING AT WASA. STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17 .- Accounts from Wasa state that some English cruisers had visited the place and burned the magazines and vessels found there belong-

ing to the Russian Government.

The Finland papers report that the Russian loss at Sweaborg was 40 killed and 160 wounded.

FRANCE.

oleon and General Caprobert. SPAIN.

Advices dated Madrid, the 22d inst., state that Cataonia is not yet delivered from the Carlist faction.

THE VERY LATEST By Telegraph from London to Liverpool. Losbon, Saturday A. M., Aug. 25, 1855.

The Moniteur, announcing the honor conferred by Queen Victoria on the Prince Napoleon and General anrobert says: "It is well known that the Order of the Bath can only be conferred on foreigners for eminent military services rendered in the common cause."

The Moniteur also says that Prince Jerome Napoleon, whose health has prevented him from taking part in the festivals given by the Emperor to the Queen of England, will come to Paris on Sanday, in order to present his homage to the Queen before her de-

Boulogne Sun Men, Friday .- It is now officially announced that Queen Victoria will embark at this port on Monday next, on her return to England. The imperer will accompany her Majesty and the Royal party to Bowlogne.

The following are the arrangements laid down which are to conclude the splendors of this ever memorable event, viz: To arrive at 11 A. M .; visit the camps; grand review upon the Sands; grand dinner at the Pavillon Hotel; illumination of the city and of the port; departure of her Majesty at 11 o'clock at night smid flambeaus and fireworks.

FRENCH REENFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA. It is stated in well-informed circles in Paris that orders have just been given to send reenforcements to the Crimea to the number of 50 000 mon

THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON. Norweigan papers state that the White Son Squad-

ron had captured two Russian ships and a small steamer. The squadron was preparing to quit the

abvention for one million to Austrian Lloyds in order

to enable them to increase the number of vessels to intercourse with the Crimes.

The Gazette de la Bourse of Berlin says, that Am tria has declared that she will treat according to military law every individual found tampering with Austrian soldiers or with any person subject to mile. tary regulations, with a view to inducing them to join the Anglo Italian legion.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

According to the Monitour, the Russian division be tween Kars and Erzeroum, after marching to Del Baka where it was reenforced by a corps of \$ 000 men, advanced on the 1st or 2d inst. upon Keeple Kepine, some Turkish troops who were stationed there giving way before superior numbers, had to retreet The Russians pursuing their march had encamped three leagues from Erzeroum.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Russian agents are here, and are sent to the chief cities of Europe to raise a loan for the

Russian Government. DANTZIC, Friday - The Geyser has arrived here.
The mortar vessels went home on the 19th. Admiral

Seymour has relieved Admiral Haynes off Cronstadt. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London . imes's City Article says : ' There

was a further increase of case on Friday in money market-the large amounts drawn from the Bank of England during the recent pressure being likely to Le felt as an extra supply until some of the bills then discounted run off. In the foreign exchanges there was a slight change

in the rates for Hamburg and Paris.

The Daily News's city article says: "The English funds remain perfectly stationary-in fine, with little business. The market on Friday was totally devoid of any feature of interest. The money market maintains the easier appearance lately noticed.

"At Paris to-day French funds closed at a father decine of I per cent.
"Consols varied scarcely throughout the day from yesterday's closing quotations of 911 # 914 for money

and account. Advices from St. Petersburg of the 16th quate the

Exchange on London at 36] #36 7-16 discount. About 2,000 casks of Tallow had been taken for transmission overland at 111 #112 R. S. and about

1,000 casks at 166. BRITAIN.

In absence of the Parliament we have no political Subscriptions are being collected for a national testi-

monial to Mr. R. chuck.
Si Charles Napier writes a letter to The London
Times, saying that Admiral Dundas merely earlied
out plans which he (Napier) was unable to do from lack of gun-boats.

The London Times thus remarks on the affairs of

lack of gun-boats.

The London Times thus remarks on the affairs of Edward Oliver:

"A failure for a million stering occurred in Octobar lack, about which the public have since heard little. The home was that of Mr. Edward Oliver, ship-ower, of liverpeel. As usual, all the parties interested, including some of the Join Steek. Bane and princips if me of the place annunced to haviating ly there would be a very large surgues; £300,040 was the small, est amount that would be left after payment of 20 in the pound, est mount that would be left after payment of 20 in the pound, est mount that would be left after payment of 20 in the pound, est mount that would be left after payment of 20 in the pound, est mount that would be left after payment of 20 in the pound, est mount that would be left after payment of 20 in the pound, est mount that would not took the opportunity of cause using them. Credit being in a critical stee, the aview was given in an extractly guarded manner, and hat for the necessity of averting the ten lendy to sank a warding ten time as forcible would have been warranted. This first bearance however was met in a remarkable way by the large firms who had been appointed tracters of the estate, and was were exceptly interested in it. These gentlemen immediately canned a notice to be pasted on the Liverpool Execution that the statements of The Finese were erroneous. This was altered to be circulated in an enqua field form all over the word, and as no other persons could have such opportunities of kin wing the preside facts of the case, or could be would to recognize as completely the responsibility of misleading their commercial beathern there was a general readiness to assume that the notified ion was one that might be reied to. A few better informed than the restremained increasing, but in the state of discount from 5 to 8 per cent. The menths have now passed, and it is time to inquire whether hery are in a position to justify their course, or whether they are in a position to inter the office of the c Prince Gorchakoff reports that since the morning of the 20th the fire of the Ailies has slackened. He adds Wednesday and Thursday. The daily embarkation

FRANCE.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN PARIS.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris has been a success of the most triumphant kind. The Parisians have expended an immense amount of enthusiasm, and the Emperor has exhibited the most imperial of hospitality. The English papers are full to overflowing with

accounts of the festivities. The following are more extended par

The following are more extended particulars:

On the Queen's arrival the station of the Scrasburg Railway was decorated in most gorgoous style, and was filled with stands which were en irely occupied by isdies in splendid costume. The front of the station was elevantly fitted up with flags and flowers. In front of the Strasburg Railway exceeds a vast street or boulevard, recently formed, all the houses in which are not yet built; all down this boulevard were erected, on both sides of the way and at short intervals hugg poles, from which floated alternately French and Eaglish streamers—the former ticolor, the latter searing the lions of England, the red flon of Scotland, and the harp of Ireland. Nearly all the houses were more or less decorated with English and French flags, sometimes separate, sometimes combined. In the spaceshing containing rows of seats, which were let out, according to situation, at varying prices. On the Boulevard St. Martin, which was next arrived at decorations became more numerous and spleadid. Boulevard St. Martin, which was next arrived at decorations became more numerous and spleadid. There was scarcely a house from which the English and French flags were not displayed, and in a great many cases those of Sardinia a d Turkey were a sted to them. Nearly all the balconies of the houses were decked with velvets or draperies and not a few with flowers; and on the facades of several houses were escutcheous bearing in English the word "Welcome." At the Porte St. Dems was a wast sort of portice, bearing the inscription: "The 9th battainon of the National "Gnard to Queen Victoria," and it was decorated with English and French flags. On the bouseward beyond were poles bearing flags, chiefly English, with escutcheors presenting the name "Victoria." Here all the houses on both sides were splendidly decorated. The facade of the Baxnar Bonne Nouveile was most elegantly fitted up with flags and with escutcheous bearing the English and French arms. A vast stand with elegantly ornamented seats was erected in front of it. Extended The Monitour of this morning announces that the Queen has given the order of the Bath to Prince Na-

cade of the Bazaar Benne Nouvelle was most elegantly fitted up with flags and with escutcheons bearing the English and French arms. A vast stand with elegantly ornamented seats was erected in front of it. Extended right across the boulevard four onats of a vast hight with the royal arms of Great Britain, and on three posts were escutcheous bearing the names. Bomarsund, "Balazlava," "Sweaborz," "Aims." and the last battle of all. "Traktir." The Gymnass theater and the cafe by the side were splendially decorated with flags. The principal part of the façade of the theatre was covered with an immense painting of the English and French arms, the dates in letters of gold, "18th August, 1855," and '16th April, 1855," the last that of the Emeror's visit to London,) the English and French flags united, and across the later in large letters the works. 'U.lon,' "Force,' and 'Disc" intert stedness." On the Bou evard Paironners were more poles and more flags, and on the poles establectors with the word, in English, "Welcome." The same style of decoration continued all the way to the Fauburg Montmartre, and at the end of the Rue Rongemont the Discount Bank displayed a group of tastefully arrangest flags, with the royal arms. The n ore we advanced down the more aristocratic part of the Boulevards, the more tasteful the decorations became. On the baleony of M. Sallondrouze's carpet warehouse seats were erec'ed, and a military band was stationed in one part of them. A great many of the foreign members of the juries of the Universal Exhibition occupying the remainder, in compliance with a gracious invitation of M. Sallondrouze's carpet warehouse seats were erec'ed, and a military band was stationed in one part of them. A great many of the foreign members of the juries of the Universal Exhibition occupying the remainder, in compliance with a gracious invitation of M. Sallondrouze. The façade of the warehouse, which possessed some architectural pretensions, was splending ornismented with English and French flags, and in addition t

AUSTRIAN COMMERCE IN THE BLACK SEA.
VIESEA, Thursday.—The government has granted to